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QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

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National Employment Service
Ministry of Labour and Employment
(D. G. E. & T.)
New Delhi.

EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

April - June, 1966

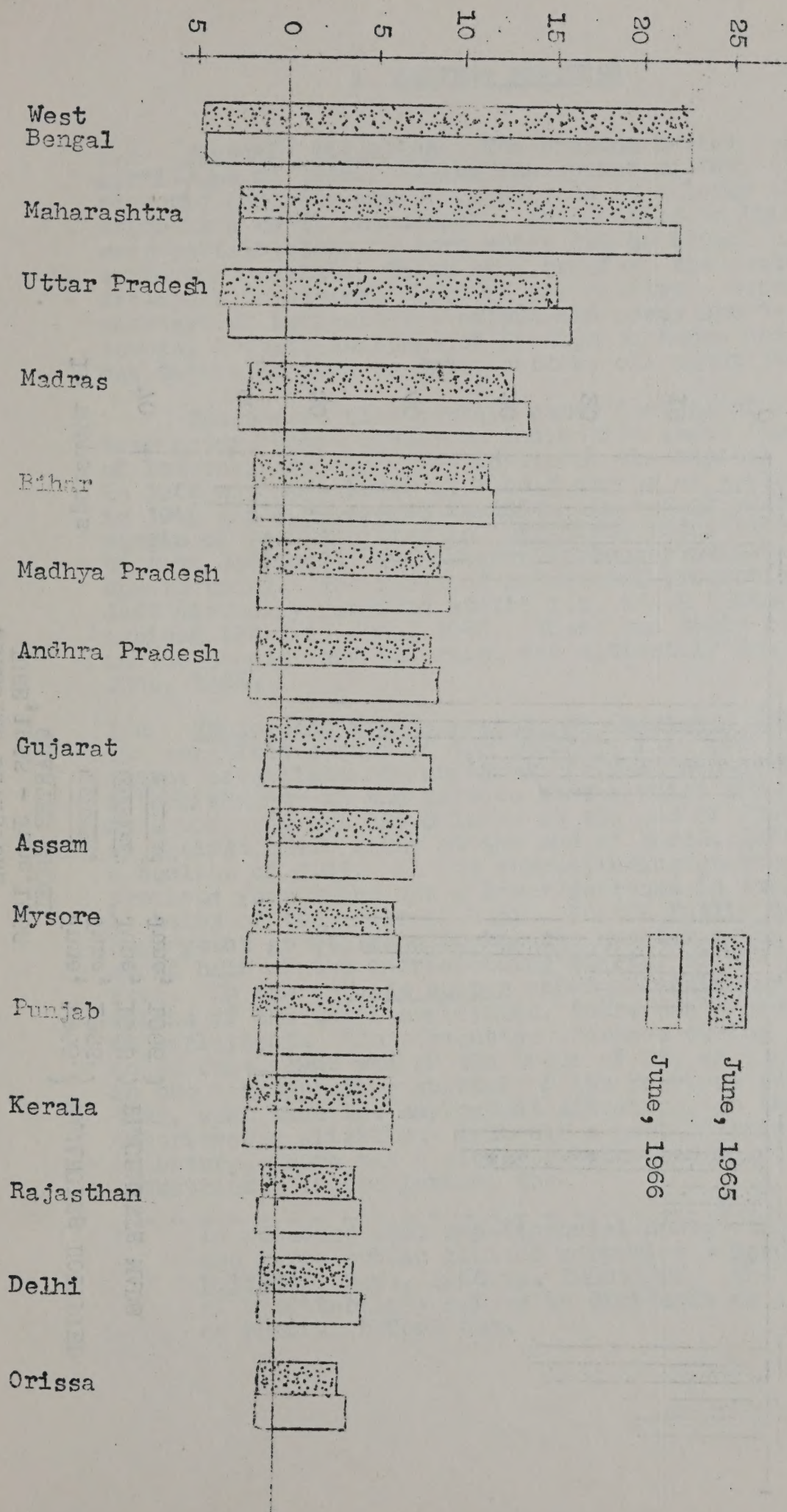
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EMPLOYED AND WORK-SEEKERS

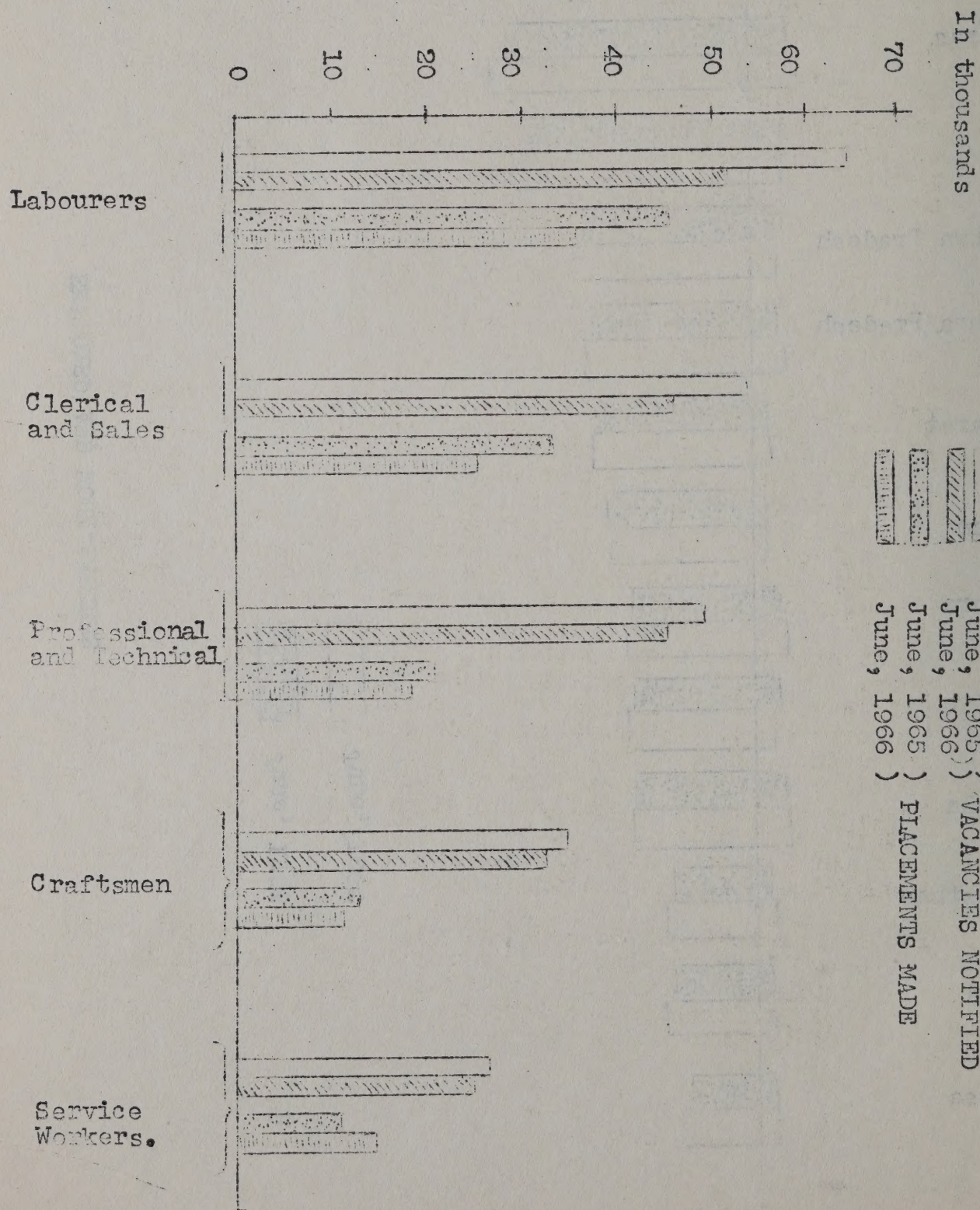
In lakhs.



VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND PLACEMENTS MADE IN SELECTED DIVISIONS

JUNE, 1965 - June, 1966
QUARTER ENDED

June, 1965)
 June, 1966) } VACANCIES NOTIFIED
 June, 1965)
 June, 1966) } PLACEMENTS MADE



I. SALIENT FEATURES

1.1 Economic Situation: The present Review relates to April-June of 1966. During the summer months, the economic activity would normally be at a lower ebb which is a usual phenomenon. In addition to this there were certain other factors which had an impact on the employment market. These are, briefly; the continued dry-spell in several parts of the country - resulting in shortage of agricultural output and power shortages in several States; shortage of foreign exchange and of indigenous raw materials such as jute, cotton, oil seeds etc.

There were also certain other factors of a long-term nature which give some indication about the state of internal economy. For instance, the capital issues in 1966 was much lower at Rs.48.3 crores as against Rs.79 crores in 1965 and Rs.90 crores in 1964. In recent years the margin of profitability in 'organised industries' also seems to have declined. The internal prices continued to show an upward trend. The index of industrial production in June, 1966 virtually remained static i.e. 184.8 (1965=100) as against 184.1 in June, 1965. These had their repercussions on the economy and the rupee was ultimately devalued in June, 1966.

1.2 Employment Trends during the Quarter: Employment in the organised sector of the economy, i.e. all public sector establishments and such of these non-agricultural establishments in the private sector which employ 25 or more workers, was 153.0 lakhs at the end of June, 1966 as against 154.6 lakhs at the end of March, 1966 - showing a decline of 1.0%. In the corresponding quarter of the previous year there was a lower decrease in employment - it being of the order of 0.5%. In the Public Sector the employment growth rate during the quarter under review was about half of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In the Private Sector which accounts for about two-fifths of the total employment, there was a heavier decline in employment. The percentage decrease during the quarter ended June, 1966 was of the order of 3%, as against 2.3% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. It would thus, seem that the employment situation, on the whole, deteriorated slightly. Although a part of this was seasonal in nature, there was a slower growth even in non-seasonal industries. In the latter, the

I. - - - In selected 1333 non-financial non-government medium and large public limited companies - Reserve Bank Bulletin, Nov., 1966 pp. 1280-1303. The term margin of profitability refers to dividends as a percentage of profits before tax.

employment growth was of the order of 0.4% as against 0.7% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

1.3 A study of vacancies notified to, and placements made by the National Employment Service reveals that they were lower by 12.4% and 14.3%, respectively, in April-June, 1966 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1965- thus indicating a slackness in the demand in the employment market.

1.4 Employment Outlook: The employment situation in the subsequent quarters is unlikely to improve much; partly because of the continued dry-spell and partly on account of the unsettled conditions following the devaluation of the rupee, and the continued scarcity of foreign exchange.

II. EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

A. Scope and Coverage

2.1 Scope and Coverage: The present Review contains an analysis of employment situation during the quarter ended June, 1966. The analysis and findings are, as in the past, primarily based on employment information, collected by the National Employment Service under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 from:

- (i) all establishments in the Public Sector, and
- (ii) all non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 25 or more workers.

The Review does not, therefore, cover employment in agriculture, the self-employed and those engaged in household and small-scale industries employing less than 25 workers. In addition to the above information available data regarding work-seekers, vacancies notified, etc. thrown up by the normal employment exchange operations have been utilised, wherever appropriate. As in the past, information available from journals and newspapers of standing have also been made use of at some places in the Review.

In terms of geographical area, the employment data covers all the States of the Indian Union (except Jammu & Kashmir) and the Union territories (except Goa, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

-- Steps have been taken to collect employment market information data from establishments in Jammu & Kashmir on a voluntary basis and it is expected that the data would start flowing soon, on a regular basis.

2.2 Response: The total number of establishments addressed by the Employment Exchanges during the quarters ended March-June, 1966 and the degree of response is given below:

	<u>No. of Establishments addressed</u>		<u>Percentage response</u>	
	<u>March '66</u>	<u>June '66</u>	<u>March '66</u>	<u>June '66</u>
Public Sector	51,000	52,400+	96.4	96.3
Private Sector	34,200	34,400	94.9	95.7
TOTAL	85,800	86,800	95.8	96.4

Employment to the extent of about 6.4 lakhs in respect of non-responding establishments (or about 4.2% of the total employment) has been estimated at the district level, by the Employment Officers, on the basis of information furnished by these establishments for the previous quarters. The total number of establishments as well as the quantum of employment are likely to be underestimates, to some extent, mainly due to the fact that, at times, there is a time-lag between the opening of an establishment and its identification.

B. Employment Trends

2.3 Employment Growth: The total employment at the end of June, 1966 was 153.0 lakhs, as against 154.6 lakhs at the end of the previous quarter.

The distribution of employment according to public and private sectors, etc. is given in table 1.

Table 1

<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
	<u>Private Sector</u>	<u>Public Sector</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>(in lakhs)</u>		
Current	59.1	93.9	153.0
Previous	60.9	93.6	154.6
<u>Percentage change</u>			
Over the previous quarter -	-3.0	+ 0.3	-1.0
Corresponding quarter-an year ago.	-2.3	+0.7	-0.5

+ Out of the increase of 800 establishments, as many as 500 were in Kerala; of the latter 300 were in educational services and 100 in construction.

2.4 Growth in number of establishments: The number of establishments in the public and private sectors in March, 1966 and June, 1966 and their industry division wise distribution, etc. are given in Appendix V. From this it will be observed that the total number of establishments increased by about 1,000. Nearly half of these were in Kerala, as stated earlier. It also reveals that in manufacturing there was a nominal decrease in the number of establishments which is likely to be due the end of the busy season. Variations in mining and quarrying; transport, storage & communications were also nominal. Some increase took place in electricity, gas and water and trade and commerce. In other industry divisions the figures are not strictly comparable on account of the inclusion of establishments engaged in scarcity relief works.

2.5 Employment in the Public Sector: A break-up of the employment according to the different branches of the Public Sector is given below.

TABLE 2

<u>Employment in Different Branches: Public Sector</u>					<u>Percentage change a year ago.</u>
<u>Previous quarter</u>	<u>Current quarter</u>	<u>Change No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>...</u>	
	...(in lakhs)				
Central Govt.	26.32	26.64	0.32	+ 1.2	+ 0.7
		(26.45)	(0.14)	(+0.5)	
State Govt.	37.27	37.16	-0.12	-0.3	+ 0.3
		(37.34)	(+0.07)	(+0.3)	
Quasi Govt.	13.16	13.23	+0.07	+0.5	+ 2.4
Local Bodies	16.89	16.90	-	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
TOTAL+	93.64	93.92	+0.28	+ 0.3	+ 0.7

During the quarter under review administration of one large establishment, employing about 18,000 workers, was transferred from the State to the Central Govt. To ensure comparability allowance has been made for this factor in the figures given in brackets, which are the comparable ones.

From the above it would seem that the employment growth during April-June, 1966, was lesser in all the branches of the public sector when compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

2.6 Employment in the Private Sector: Data regarding employment at the end of the current and previous quarters in the private sector are given below:

<u>Employment (in lakhs).</u>	
Previous quarter	60.9
Current quarter	59.1

+ The totals in this as well as in other tables may not always add up on account of rounding-off.

The total employment in the private sector during the quarter under review decreased by 1.8 lakhs or by about 3%. Because of the seasonal conditions these figures by themselves may not be very meaningful. A better yardstick would be the percentage variations in the corresponding quarters of the past few years which are - 1963: -1.2, 1964: + 0.5, 1965: -2.3%. It, therefore, seems that the seasonal decrease was the heaviest in 1966.

C. Industry-wise Analysis

2.7 An analysis of employment at the end of June, 1966, according to broad industry divisions is given below.

TABLE 3.
Employment by Industry Divisions. Percentage:

	Employment June, 1966 (in lakhs).	Over the previous quarter.	corresponding quarter-An year Ago.
0 Plantations, forestry, etc.	11.4	+ 3.4	+ 2.7
1 Mining & Quarrying	6.3	- 3.5	- 3.1
2&3. Manufacturing	40.7	- 4.2	- 3.8
4 Construction	9.9	- 0.6	+ 1.1
5 Electricity, Gas, Water	3.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.0
6 Trade & Commerce	2.0	- 1.6	nil
7 Transport & Communi- cation	22.1	- 0.1	+ 0.9
8 Services	55.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
TOTAL:-	153.0	- 1.0	- 0.5

The over-all decrease in employment was 1.0% during April-June, 1966, as against 0.5% in the corresponding quarter of previous year, thus indicating a slight deterioration, on the whole. The decrease is partly a seasonal phenomenon, partly it seems to be due to the droughts both in 1965 and 1966 which adversely affected the industries based on agricultural raw material such as cotton, jute, oil seeds. The impact of the economic situation is not very much visible on account of the fact that roughly nearly half the total employment is in services and transport and communication.

Seasonal and Non-Seasonal Industries: + The variations in employment trends in seasonal and non-seasonal industries are given below:

Percentage variations in June over the previous quarter:

	<u>1965</u>			<u>1966</u>		
	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seasonal Industries	+2.3	- 3.5	-5.5	+4.0	-10.4	-5.3
Non-Seasonal Industries	+0.8	+ 0.6	+0.7	+0.4	+ 0.4	+0.4

From the above it would be seen that:

- (i) in non-seasonal industries, the employment growth in the quarter under review was lesser than in the corresponding quarter - thus reflecting the economic situation;
- (ii) in seasonal industries, the decrease in employment in the private sector was of a higher degree - probably on account of the drought. The slight improvement in the public sector was mostly due to increased employment in the conservation of forests.

2.8 Employment Situations in Selected Services/Industries:

A detailed analysis of the employment situation in different industries and services during the Third Plan period has been given in the previous Review*. In view of this, only brief references to the situation in selected industries and services (employing about 50,000 or more workers) have been made in the following paragraphs:

(a) Services: The employment position in Services Division was:

	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Employment</u> (in lakhs):	49.8	5.3	55.1
Percentage changes during April-June, 1966:	+0.2	+ 0.2	+0.2
-do- 1965:	+0.5	+ 2.4	+0.6

The employment growth rate, both in the public and private sectors was lesser than in corresponding quarter of the previous year.

* Employment Review: 1961-66.

+ A list of industries treated as seasonal for this study is given in Appendix-VI.

Public Sector

The variations in employment in the important sectors are:

Administrative Services	Employment June 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variations during April - June	
		1966	1965
803 & 809 (i) State Govt.	14.8	Nil*	+ 0.3
805 (ii) Quasi-Govt. & Local Bodies	9.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.3
800-802 (iii) Central Govt. 804	3.7	1.7*	+ 0.1

Education & Scientific Research:

811 (iv) Non-technical Educational institutions	10.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
810 (v) Technical Educational institutions	1.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
812 (vi) Scientific Services & Research Institutions	1.2	- 1.2	- 4.5

Medical & Health

820 (vii) Medical & Health	4.4	+ 1.4	+ 2.0
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Community Services

86 (viii) Community Development	3.3	- 0.9	+ 0.9
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From the above it will be observed that:

(i) Administrative services:

State Govt.: There was no increase in employment during the quarter under-review, as against a nominal increase of 0.3% during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

* In order to ensure comparability, no allowance has been made for the transfer of one large establishment from State to Central Govt. vide para 2.5. After transfer of the establishment in question the percentage figures in April-June, 1966 would be: State Govt: - 1.2; Central Govt.: + 7.2.

Quasi Govt. & Local Bodies: The rate of employment growth in April - June 1966 was 0.5% as against 1.3% in April - June, 1965.

Central Govt.: The Employment growth rate of 1.7% is mainly notional on account of the upward revision* of the figures for the previous quarter. The real growth in employment was therefore of a lesser order.

(ii) Education & Scientific Research Non-technical Educational Institutions:

The variations were of a marginal nature.

Technical Educational Institutions: The Employment growth rate was of a marginal nature in April-June, 1966, as against an increase of 2.5% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. It is, however, difficult to say how far this is related to the uncertainties regarding the Fourth Plan in general and specific projects in particular.

Scientific Services and Research Institutions: The small loss was mainly due to disengagement of unskilled workers, such as Khalasis in Assam and in the Survey of India offices in Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) Medical and Health: The trend was generally the same as in technical educational institutions and probably for the same reasons.

(iv) Community Development: The decrease is likely to be due to the current efforts on re-organisation resulting in retrenchment in some cases, such as in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

These variations have to also be viewed in the light of tight finances and the restricted recruitment by the Central and State Govts.

(b) Manufacturing: The employment situation was as Under:-

	Employment June 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variation during April - June	
		1966	1965
Public Sector	6.7	- 0.2	--
Private Sector	34.1	- 5.0	- 4.6

The variations in employment in selected industries i.e. employing 50,000 or more workers are given in table 4.

* Due to under-estimation of employment in the previous quarter, in respect of establishments, which remained unidentified.

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T A B L E 4

Employment situation in Selected Industries

	Employment June 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variation during April - June	
		1966	1965
200 Rice & Flour Mills	1.4	- 8.5	- 8.1
201 Sugar Mills	0.9	-50.6	- 50.3
220 Beedi manufacturing	0.8	- 1.2	- 3.6
230 Cotton ginning & pressing	0.2	-59.8	-58.5
232 Cotton spinning & weaving	9.1	+ 1.2	+ 0.1
241 Jute Spinning & Weaving	2.6	- 3.5	- 0.9
290 Paper Mills	0.6	- 3.0	- 3.6
302 Printing	0.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
340 Manufacture of Bricks & Tiles	0.7	-17.6	-10.1
360 Manufacture of Iron & Steel	2.3	- 0.2	+ 1.0
369 Sundry Hardwares	1.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
370 Assembling of machines - other than electrical	0.7	- 1.2	+ 3.9
374 Heavy Electrical Machinery	0.6	+ 1.6	+ 2.6
382 Motor Vehicles			
384 Manufacture & repair.	1.8	+ 0.9	+ 2.0

From the table above, it will be observed that employment:

(i) decreased in rice and flour mills, sugar mills, beedi manufacturing, cotton ginning and pressing, jute spinning and weaving, paper mills, manufacture of bricks & tiles; in most of these, the decreases were seasonal and

(ii) increased slightly only in cotton spinning and weaving, due to the improved situation of the industry compared with the situation that prevailed in May-June, 1965.

The reduced employment growth rates or actual decreases in employment in printing, manufacture of iron and steel, sundry hard wares, assembling of machines (other than electrical),

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heavy electrical machinery and manufacture and repair of motor vehicles seem to reflect the setback to the general economy and in particular, the shortage of foreign exchange.

(c) Transport & Communications: The employment situation in this division was as under:

	Employment in June 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variations during April - June	
		1966	1965
Public Sector	21.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Private Sector	1.0	- 8.6	+ 1.2

In the public sector, the gain was much smaller than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In the private sector, there was a significant decrease during the quarter ended June 1966 - mainly owing to a reduction of

employees engaged by the private contractors in the Calcutta port. This, however, is not significant in terms of quantum of employment.

The position in important sub-divisions were:

	Employment June 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variation during April - June	
		1966	1965
700 Railways - Public Sector	14.3	- 0.1	+ 0.8
701 Motor Transport	2.4	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
Public Sector	1.9	+ 1.1	+ 2.7
Private Sector	0.5	- 0.4	- 0.7
706-707 Water Transport	0.6	- 5.9	+ 1.3
Public Sector	0.4	- 2.4	- 2.4
Private Sector	0.2	- 14.5	+ 6.4
730-731 Post, Telegraph & Telephones -			
Public Sector	3.2	+ 1.6	+ 2.5

Railways: There was a small decrease in employment during the quarter under review, compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year when it actually increased. The marginal decrease was partly due to completion of certain projects and partly to

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retrenchment (500) in the Integral Coach Factory, Madras.

Motor Transport and Posts & Telegraphs: Although employment, on the whole, increased its rate of growth was slower in both these in the quarter under review compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Water Transport: Employment decreased in April - June 1966 by 5.9% as against a gain of 1.3% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year-mainly owing to the decreased employment in Calcutta Port where it is reported that there was a reduction in the number of ships arriving in that port.

(d) Plantation, Forestry, etc. The employment and the variations in its rate of growth were:

	Employment June, 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variation during April - June	
		1966	1965
Public Sector	2.2	- 3.7	+ 1.2
Private Sector	9.2	+ 5.3	+ 4.0

The seasonal gain in the private sector was greater, compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In the public sector the decreases were mainly due to retrenchment of casual labour by (a) the Soil Conservation dept. of Gujarat (9,400) and (b) the Rajasthan State Forest Deptt. (1,300). These losses were partly made good by some increases (4,600) in Assam and Maharashtra.

The employment situation in important sub-divisions viz., tea plantations and conservation of forests was as follows:

	Employment June 1966 (in lakhs)	percentage variation during April - June	
		1966	1965
010 Tea plantations	8.6	+ 3.9	+ 4.7
020 Conservation of forests	1.1	- 7.8	- 1.4

The reasons for the heavy decrease in the conservation of forests has been mentioned above.

(e) Construction: The employment situation was

	Employment June 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variation during April - June	
		1966	1965
Public Sector	7.9	+ 1.6	+ 1.4
Private Sector	2.0	- 8.4	- 3.2

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The seasonal gain in the public sector was almost the same, in both the quarters. In the private sector*, the rate of decrease was more than twice of the previous year - mainly owing to completion of work of construction projects in Delhi (7,600), Kerala (3,000), Bihar (2,000) and Maharashtra (1,400)

(c) Mining & Quarrying: The employment and variations in this sector were -

	Employment June 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variations during April - June	
		1966	1965
Public Sector	1.6	+ 1.1	- 1.7
Private Sector	4.7	- 5.0	- 3.4

The small gain in the public sector in April - June, 1966 was offset by the increased loss sustained in the private sector.

In important sub-divisions the situation was

	Employment June 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variations during April - June	
		1966	1965
100 Coal	4.5	- 3.2	- 1.8
107 Stone-quarrying	0.5	- 2.2	- 7.1

In coal industry, the rate of decrease was nearly twice that of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. It may be noted here that the index of production of coal (including lignite) during the June, 1965 was 131.6 (1960 = 100) as against 130.6 in June, 1966.

(f) Trade & Commerce: The employment and variations in its growth rate were:

	Employment June 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variations during April - June	
		1966	1965
Public Sector	1.6	+ 2.5	+ 2.4
Private Sector	2.4	-	+ 1.6

In the private Sector employment situation remained unchanged - as against an increase of 1.6% in April - June 1965.

* It may, however, be noted here that the coverage of employment in construction in the private sector is considered inadequate.

This probably reveals the impact of the economic situation. This is not visible in the public sector - probably on account of the fact that public sector employment is affected by the economic situation only in the long run. Moreover, the consumer goods industries, largely in the private sector would be more prone to be quickly affected by the economic situation.

In the important sub-divisions, the position was:

	Employment June 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variations during April - June	
		1966	1965
60-63 Wholesale trade	0.7	- 1.9	+ 2.5
693 Provident Funds & Insurance - Total	0.7	+ 2.1	+ 2.2
Public Sector only	0.6	+ 2.1	- 0.5
695 <u>Banking</u> - Total	1.8	+ 2.3	+ 2.4
Public Sector	0.8	+ 2.7	+ 2.5
Private Sector	1.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.2

The reduced employment in wholesale trade in June, 1966, as against an increase in June, 1965, in a way corroborates the observations made earlier in this para. The variations in the other groups were of a marginal nature:

(g) Electricity, gas, water & sanitary services:

The employment and variations in its growth rate were as follows:

	Employment June 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variations during April - June	
		1966	1965
Public Sector	3.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Private Sector	0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.2

The situation in the generation and distribution of electricity, which accounts for 81.7% of the employment in this division was -

	Employment June 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variations during April - June	
		1966	1965
Public Sector	2.5	- 0.2	+ 2.3
Private Sector	0.3	+ 0.2	- 0.6

The decrease in employment (of about 3,000) in the public sector was mainly due to completion of some electric projects in Madras and Punjab.

D. State-wise Analysis

3.1 Employment Situation in the Different States.

Compared with the previous quarter, employment substantially increased only in Assam - where it was of the order of 4.7%. In Madras, Mysore & Orissa also there were increases; but they were nominal. All the remaining States showed a decrease. The range of decreases was:

Less than 1%

West Bengal (0.9), Punjab (0.8), Madras (0.6), Maharashtra (0.3) and M.P. (0.1).

Between 1 to 5%

Andhra (3.2), Bihar (2.9), Gujarat (2.6), Rajasthan (1.8) and Kerala (1.3).

Above 5%

Uttar Pradesh (9.1).

3.2 Because of the impact of the seasonal industries, the above analysis might not be as meaningful, as a comparison with the corresponding quarter of the previous year - which has been briefly given in the following paragraphs. The information given here takes into account the need for a review of past trends in the corresponding season of the previous year. This, it is believed, would not only eliminate the seasonal element, but also enables an appraisal of future trends.

The variations in employment in different states and Sectors given in the foregoing paragraphs have to be viewed with some caution on account of the facts:-

(i) That the quantum of employment particularly in agro-based industries in the private sector in April-June 1966 was lesser than in the corresponding quarter of 1965 on account of drought. Hence the rate of decrease in employment was lesser in many cases in 1966, compared with 1965.

(ii) The figures of employment for the quarter ended March 1966 have been revised upward in some cases in respect of establishments not indentified earlier, thus rendering correct comparisons difficult.

Andhra Pradesh: The total employment at the end of June, 1966 was 8.6 lakhs. Sector-wise distribution was :

Private Sector 2.0 lakhs

Public Sector 6.6 lakhs

* The increase in the case of Mysore was notional as stated in page 19.

The employment growth rates during the current quarter and the corresponding quarter of the previous year are given below

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	- 17.9	+ 1.0	- 4.4
1966	- 12.1	- 0.5	- 3.2

Private Sector

The rate of employment decrease was lower during 1966, compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This, however, does not portray a correct picture. The quantum of employment in two of the major industries i.e. tobacco and cotton ginning, was much less in March 1966 compared with March, 1965 - revealing the impact of drought conditions. In these two industries the fall in 1966 was, therefore, lesser.

Public Sector

The decrease was mainly due to completion of construction work in railways in Dandakarajaya and of doubling of railway track and due to retrenchment of about 1,200 workers employed in land acquisition work of revenue department. In these two sectors as well as in some others, there were actually increases in employment in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Assam: Of the total employment 7.7 lakhs at the end of June, 1966, 2.3 lakhs were in the public sector and 5.4 lakhs in the private sector. The variations in the corresponding quarters of 1965 and 1966, were:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	+ 3.6	+ 1.3	+ 2.9
1966	+ 5.8	+ 2.3	+ 4.7

Private Sector: The rate of employment increase was slightly higher than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. It may be recalled here that out of 5.4 lakhs in the private sector, as much as 5.0 lakhs was in the tea plantations. Although the rate of increase in the quarter under review was higher the employment in absolute term was less - 5.1 lakhs in June, 1965 and 5.0 lakhs in June, 1966.

Public Sector: The increase in the quarter under review was mostly due to greater employment opportunities provided by Central Government (3,000) - in construction work in railways and post and telegraphs and State Government (3,000) - for anti-malaria work, in silviculture, for family planning and in State Government Offices.

Bihar: The total employment at the end of June, 1966 was 11.5 lakhs - 7.4 lakhs in the public sector and 4.1 lakhs in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment in the corresponding quarters of 1965 and 1966 are given below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	- 6.4	+ 0.1	- 2.4
1966	- 8.4	+ 0.5	- 2.9

Private Sectors: There was a heavier decrease in the quarter under review mainly on account of the greater reduction in employment in coal mines - where the fall was of the order 2,600 in 1965 and 9,500 in 1966.

Public Sector:

The slight increase in employment growth, compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year was mainly due to increased recruitment (1,800) by the administrative depts. of States Govt. - Survey and settlement work and on account of conservation of forests (800).

Gujarat: Of the total of 8.2 lakhs at the end of June, 1966, 3.8 lakhs were in the private sector and 4.4 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarter of the previous year as well as in the quarter under review are:

Year	Private	Public	Total:
1965	- 5.5	+ 1.0	- 2.1
1966	- 3.0	- 2.2	- 2.6

Private Sector: The decrease of employment in 1966 was of a lesser order compared with the previous year. This does not portray the correct situation mainly on account of the fact that the volume of employment in cotton ginning in March, 1966 was by 25% compared with March '65.

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Public Sectors: The decrease in employment was mainly due to retrenchment of 9,000 daily rated labourers engaged in soil conservation. There was also a small reduction in employment (900) in educational services under the control of local bodies.

Kerala: The total employment at the end of June, 1966 was about 6.0 lakhs, 3.5 lakhs in the private sector and 2.5 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarters of the previous year were:

Year	Private	Public	Total
1965	+ 2.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.9
1966	- 0.3	- 2.6	- 1.3

Private Sector: There was a slight decrease in employment mainly owing to the completion of work in the Sabarigiri project. In some industries such as the coffee and food stuffs also, the seasonal recruitment during the quarter under review was of a lesser order than in the corresponding quarter of previous year.

Public Sector: The figures given above show a decrease in employment. But it is partly notional on account of the upward revision of figures for the previous quarter. Partly it was real as about 1,300 leave reserve teachers in the educational services in State Govt. were retrenched, at the end of the academic year.

It may be relevant to note here that there were power shortages also due to failure of the rains. It is not known how far this affected the employment situation in organised industries.

Madhya Pradesh: Of the total employment of 9.3 lakhs at the end of the quarter under review, 2.2 lakhs were in the Private sector and 7.1 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarters were:

Year	Private	Public	Total
1965	- 8.6	+ 9.9	- 1.5
1966	- 3.7	- 0.2	- 0.1

Private Sector: The heavier decrease in 1965 was primarily due to substantial decline in employment in construction in which sector there was a slight increase in April-June, 1966. Like-wise there were decreases of a lesser order in cotton ginning & Dressing and rice-milling. The latter is likely to be mainly due to reduced recruitment in food stuff industries which were affected by the drought in 1965-66.

Public Sector: Employment decreased slightly, as against small increase in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The decrease in April-June, 1966 was mainly due to retrenchment (800) in Bhilai Steel plant, and in educational services (1,000).

Madras: The total employment at the end of June, 1966 was of the order of 13.1 lakhs; of this 5.3 lakhs were in the private sector and the remaining 7.8 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarters of the previous year were:

Year	Private	Public	Total
1965	+ 0.6	- 0.3	+ 0.4
1966	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.6

The variations in employment were of marginal nature. In the public sector, there were actually some decreases in employment - 2,700 in the Lunda Hydro electric scheme in Coimbatore (owing to completion of work) and retrenchment of some 500 unqualified teachers; but these are not reflected in the above figures on account of upward revision of figures for the previous quarter.

Maharashtra: The total employment at the end of June, 1966 was 21.9 lakhs, 9.8 lakhs in the private sector and 12.1 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarters of the previous year were:

Year	Private	Public	Total
1965	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.6
1966	- 3.2	+ 2.4	- 0.3

Private Sector: Unlike in the previous year, there was a decrease in 1966. This was partly because of the facts that:

- (i) in 1965 there were more openings in construction industry than in 1966 - as in certain projects the work was completed in 1966.
- (ii) there was an increase in 1965 in provident funds and insurance, while it was static in 1966 - which is likely to be due the general economic situation.

Public Sector: Increases in employment took place in establishments under the control of State Government Quasi Government and Local Bodies. In the State Govt. the increases were on account of soil conservation, construction work and for rationing work in Nagpur; in Quasi-Govt., the increase were in Maharashtra State Farming Corporation (2,200), the Life Insurance Corporation, Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India, State Road Transport Corporation and State Electricity Board. In Local Bodies increases took place on account of construction of roads (2,000), for relieving water scarcity in a municipality, recruitment of primary school teachers and other staff in Zilla Praishads (1,300).

Mysore: Of the total employment of 6.5 lakhs at the end of June, 1966, 1.7 lakhs were in the private sector and the rest 4.8 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarter of the previous year were:-

Year	Private	Public	Total
1965	1.8	- 0.8	- 1.1
1966	*	- 0.2	+ 0.6

There were some heavy decreases in employment during the quarter under review in some non-seasonal industries, such as cotton textiles, and seasonal industries, like sugar, manufacture of food-stuffs, etc.

Public: Though, on the whole, the employment situation remained static, there were small variations in the different branches - increases took place in State Govt. (600 for administrative work, 400 each in Bangalore Transport Service), and in the State Health Deptt); in Quasi Govt. (about 600 both in Indian Telephone Industries, Bharat Electronics Ltd.); in Local Bodies (on account of recruitment of tax inspectors, Bill Collectors, Sweepers in municipalities).

Oriassa: The total employment at the end of June, 1966 was 3.9 lakhs. Of this, 0.9 lakhs were in the private sector and 3.0 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage

*Exact percentage omitted as there are reasons to believe that the employment figures are not strictly comparable.

variations in employment in the corresponding quarters of the previous year were:-

Year	Private	Public	Total
1965	- 3.4	- 1.8	- 2.1
1966	- 4.6	+ 1.8	+ 0.3

Private Sector: The higher rate of decrease in 1966 as against 1965 is primarily due to a larger decrease in employment in rice mills (where the decrease in 1966 was about 2,000 as against 900 in 1965). This, in turn, was due to the failure of rains in 1966 also, resulting in the slow-down of operation of rice mills. This apart, there were some minor losses - seasonal or other-wise - in iron ore and manganese mines.

Public Sector: The increased employment was partly notional on account of inclusion of establishments which remained unidentified so far. However, in quasi government establishments there were some increases - 800 in Hindustan Steel Ltd., at Rourkela, 600 in the Orissa Mining Corporation. In other branches of public sector, there were no major variations.

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Punjab: The total employment at the end of June, 1966 was 6.5 lakhs; 1.6 lakhs in the private sector and 4.9 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in employment in the corresponding quarter of the previous year were:

Year	Private	Public	Total:
1965	- 1.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.3
1966	- 0.8	- 0.8	- 0.8

Private Sector: The slightly lower rate of decrease in employment was partly due to the better employment situation in construction industry. In the major industries of the State such as cotton ginning, wool-spinning, sundry-hard-ware, machine tools, etc. the changes were either seasonal or not much different from the variations that occurred in 1965.

Public Sector: The decrease in employment was largely due to retrenchment in the Consolidation Department of the State Government. In other branches, there were some variations, of a marginal nature.

Rajasthan: At the end of June, 1966 the total employment was 5.0 lakhs. Of this, 0.9 lakhs were in the private sector and the rest 4.1 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in employment in corresponding quarter were:-

Year	Private	Public	Total
1965	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.0
1966	- 3.7	- 1.3	- 1.8

Private Sector: The higher rate of decrease was primarily due to lesser employment (compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year) in stone-quarrying, cotton weaving, hand-looms, salt industry and wagon-manufacturing. In some of these such as wagon manufacturing and cotton weaving, the decrease in employment was probably due to the economic conditions.

Public Sector: Compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year the decreases in employment were heavier in the quarter under review mainly in Forest Department, Jodhpur (1,400), Wooden Industry at Bikaner (1,100), and in educational institutions (2,100 teachers)

Uttar Pradesh: The total employment at the end of June, 1966 was 16.0 lakhs - 3.7 lakhs in the private sector and 12.3 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarters of 1965 and 1966 were:

Year	Private	Public	Total
1965	- 13.9	+ 0.7	= 3.1
1966	- 14.0	+ 0.2	- 9.1

Private Sector: There were no large variations in employment compared with corresponding quarter of the previous year. Fluctuations, however, were noticeable in brick-kilns where the loss during the quarter under review was 8,000 as against 5,000 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; this loss was, however, partly made good by cotton-weaving where the decrease was half of what it was in 1965.

Public Sector: The decreased rate of employment growth was mainly a result of reduction in the number of State Government employees which was of the order of about 2,500 in April-June 1966 as against an addition of the same order in March-June, 1965. The decrease in the number of State Government employees was due to retrenchment of temporary labourers in construction. In other branches of the public sector the variations were not large.

West Bengal: Of the total employment of 22.4 lakhs at the end of June, 12.6 lakhs were in the private sector and 9.8 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarters of 1965 and 1966 were:

Year	Private	Public	Total
1965	+ 0.3	+ 1.8	+ 1.0
1966	- 2.0	+ 0.5	- 0.9

Private Sector: The heavy decrease during the quarter under review was mainly due to lesser employment in jute (due to scarcity of raw jute), coal (due to difficulties caused by economic conditions), tea (due to failure of monsoon), water transport (on account of lesser turnover of vessels in the Calcutta port).

Public Sector: Although employment continued to increase, its growth rate was slightly lower. The slightly lower growth rate during the quarter under review, compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year, was partly on account of reduced opportunities in quasi-government establishments.

Delhi: The total employment at the end of June, 1966 was 4.9 lakhs; Private sector - 1.4 lakhs; Public Sector - 3.5 lakhs. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarters of 1965 and 1966.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	+ 3.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.8
1966	- 4.2	+ 0.6	- 0.8

Public Sector: The reduced employment growth was entirely due to a small addition of about 500 made by Central Govt. in March-June, 1966 - as against an addition of 2,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1965. In other branches of the public sector the variations remained almost constant.

Private Sector: The decrease in employment growth during quarter under review was mainly due to reduced employment opportunities in construction industry. This was on account of completion of certain projects during April-June, 1966.

III. Women's Employment

4.1 The number of Women employees at the end of June, 1966 was 16.9 Lakhs, as against 17.1 Lakhs at the end of March, 1966 and 16.5 Lakhs at the end of June, 1965. Appendix IV gives the break-up of employment according to States and Sectors.

The percentage variations are -

Decrease in April-June, 1966	+ 0.9
Decrease in April-June, 1965	- 1.6

The decrease in employment in the quarter ended June, 1966 was, therefore, not as high as in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

An analysis of the women employees according to public and private sectors is given below:

	<u>No. of Employees</u>		<u>Percentage change during the</u>	
	<u>Figures in Lakhs</u>		<u>Current quarter</u>	<u>Corresponding quarter of 1965.</u>
	<u>March, 1966</u>	<u>June 1966</u>		
Public Sector	6.8	6.9	+1.0	+ 0.5
Private Sector	10.3	10.0	-2.1	- 3.0
Total	17.1	16.9	-0.9	- 1.6

The percentage of women to total employees was:

June, 1966	11.1
March, 1966	10.4
June, 1965	11.0

A further break-up of women employees in the public sector is given below:

	<u>No. of Women Employees</u>		<u>Percentage change during the</u>	
	<u>March, 1966</u>	<u>June, 1966</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Corresponding Quarter of 1965</u>
	<u>(in lakhs)</u>			
Central Govt.	0.69	0.68	-1.5	-4.0
State Govt.	2.66	2.74	+2.9	+1.2
Quasi Govt.	0.58	0.57	-1.6	+5.1
Local Bodies	2.88	2.89	+0.3	nil
Total:	6.81	6.88	+1.0	+0.5

The variations in the quantum of employment in Central Govt., Quasi Govt. and Local Bodies were of a marginal nature. In State Govt. establishments the increase was partly in Assam, Punjab, & West Bengal.

4.2 State-wise Analysis: An analysis of women employees by States.

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classified according to public and private sectors is given in Appendix IV. From this it will be observed that the percentage variations in employment during the quarter under review were:

- (i) in the same direction, in the case of 10 States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and U.P.

The variations in the quarter under review were about 5% or more in Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and M.P. and Orissa. The reasons for these variations in employment in the private sector are briefly as under:-

<u>Andhra:</u>	The decrease was mainly due to completion of construction works; seasonal decreases in sugar, hydrogenated oils, tobacco and cotton ginning.
<u>Assam:</u>	The increase was on account of seasonal recruitment for plucking of tea leaves.
<u>Bihar:</u>	The reduction was mainly on account of retrenchment in collieries, stone quarries and construction.
<u>Gujarat:</u>	The losses were seasonal ones and in cotton ginning, oil mills and in rice and dal mills.
<u>Madhya Pradesh:</u>	The decrease were mostly seasonal i.e. in cotton ginning and rice mills.
<u>Orissa:</u>	The losses were on account of retrenchment in rice mills.

- (ii) in the opposite direction, in the case of 4 States i.e. Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, and West Bengal. The reasons for this need further investigation.

MANPOWER - SUPPLY AND DEMAND

A. Work-Seekers & their Occupational Analysis

5.1. Work-Seekers: The number of work-seekers on the Live register of the Employment Exchanges at the end of June, 1966 was 26.00 lakhs, as against 24.69 lakhs at the end of the March/- thus registering an increase of 1.31 lakhs or 5.3%. The percentage increase in the total number of work-seeker in the corresponding quarters of the previous years were:

1963: + 8.1*; 1964: +3.6; 1965: +4.4.

5.2 Educated Work-Seekers: The number of educated work-seekers (those who had passed matriculation and above) on the Live Register at the end of June, 1966 was 8.9 lakhs as against 8.4 lakhs both at the end of December, 1965 and June, 1965. The distribution of these according to educational levels was as under:

	June-1965 in 000's.	June-1966	Percentage change in 1966 over 1965
Matriculates	590.4	605.8	+2.6
Intermediates (including Higher Secondary)	170.6	190.8	+11.9
Graduates	79.6	92.2	+15.8

The increase amongst intermediates and graduates may probably be due to the increased output of such persons whom the economy is unable to absorb.

* The high rate of increase in 1963 is likely to be due to the sudden spurt in demand owing to the Chinese aggression.

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5.3 Occupational analysis of work-seekers: Data regarding the occupational analysis of the total number of work-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of June, 1965 and June, 1966 are given below. Although the data are collected in respect of half years ending June and December, the comparison has been made between June figures as it eliminates the seasonal factor.

	<u>No. of work-seekers</u>		<u>Percentage change</u>
	<u>June '65</u>	<u>June '66</u>	
	in 000's		
1. Professional, Technical and Related Workers.	152.5	151.8	-0.5
2. Administrative, Executive and Related Workers.	3.0	3.1	+3.3
3. Clerical, Sales and Related Workers.	74.0	85.9	+16.1
4. Agricultural, dairy and Related Workers.	8.6	9.6	+11.6
5. Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers.	6.3	4.2	-33.3
6. Transport & Communications Occupations.	48.8	54.1	+10.9
7. Craftsmen and production process Workers.	168.7	176.8	+ 4.8
8. Service workers (e.g. cooks, chowkidars, etc.)	86.2	94.3	+ 9.4
9. Labourers with work-experience not elsewhere classified.	111.9	98.1	-12.3
10. Persons without professional vocational training or previous work-experience.	1840.4	1923.1	+ 4.5
TOTAL	2500.4	2601.0	+ 4.0

From the above it will be seen that in the numerically important groups :

(i) The largest increase of about 83,000 or 4.5% was amongst persons without professional or vocational training or previous work-experience. Large increases in the number of work-seekers also took place amongst;

- (a) clerical, sales and related workers - by about 12,000 or 16.1%
- (b) workers in transport & communication occupations - by 5,000 or 10.9%
- (c) service workers-by about 8,000 or 9.4%
- (d) craftsmen and production process workers; by 8,000 or 4.8%.

(ii) decrease in the number of work-seekers took place amongst labourers with work-experience-by 14,000 or 12.3%. amongst professional, technical and related workers, the decrease was marginal i.e. 0.5%.

An important factor that influences the supply of manpower is that the flow of registration generally follows the demand as reflected by the volume of vacancies notified. Although this seems to apply in the case of labourers with work-experience, in whose case the number of work-seekers as well as vacancies notified decreased by 12% and 22%, respectively, it is very difficult to be categorical about it. In the case of many groups mentioned in (i) above, their number increased, in spite of the decreases in the

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number of vacancies notified. This may partly be a result of reduced opportunities of employment for such groups in the private sector, and the labourers. A correct interpretation of such phenomena, however, requires further analysis.

B. Demands and Placement:

5.4 Demand for Personnel: Statistics regarding the number of vacancies etc. are given below:

	<u>No. of Vacancies.</u>		<u>Changes</u>	
	April-June, 1965	April-June, 1966	No.	Percent
	in 000's			
Public Sector	193.0	162.1	-30.9	-16.0
Private Sector	55.0	55.1	+0.1	+0.2
Total:	248.0	217.2	-30.8	-12.4

The total number of vacancies notified was decreased by 30.8 thousands or by 12.4%, between March-June of 1965 compared with the corresponding period of 1966. In the public sector was 30.9 thousands or 16.0%. This seems to be due to the restrictions imposed by Central and State Governments., on further recruitment and the limited openings in the quasi-Govt. establishments which in turn, was necessitated by the prevailing economic conditions.

5.5 Occupational Analysis of Vacancies Notified: The number and nature of vacancies notified are indicators of man-power demands. It may be mentioned here that under the EE(OV) Act, it is obligatory for all employees in the public sector and those in the private sector who employ 25 or more workers to notify all vacancies to Employment Exchanges before filling them up. The data given below, therefore, represents a fairly sizeable proportion of the total number of vacancies that occurred in the organized sector.

<u>Occupational Division</u>	<u>No. of Vacancies Notified</u>		<u>Percentage change in</u>
	During the quarter ended June, 1965	June, 1966.	
	(in 000's)		over 1965
1. Professional, Technical and Related Workers.	49.9	45.5	-8.8
2. Administrative, Executive and Related Workers	2.8	2.9	+3.6
3. Clerical, Sales and Related workers	54.5	45.8	-16.0
4. Agricultural, dairy and related workers	6.2	4.9	-21.0
5. Miners, Quarrymen & Related Workers	2.3	2.4	-4.3
6. Transport & Communication Occupations	7.1	7.1	-
7. Craftsmen & Production process workers	34.3	33.0	-3.8
8. Service workers (e.g. cooks, chowkidars, etc.)	26.1	25.2	-3.4
9. Labourers with work-experience not elsewhere classified	64.8	50.4	-22.2
Total:	248.0	217.2	-12.4

The total number of vacancies notified decreased from 2.5 lakhs to 2.2 lakhs or by 12.4% for the period April-June 1966 when compared to the corresponding quarter of 1965. Decrease occurred in almost all divisions, although to a varying degree-except in the case of administrative, executive and related workers.

The heavy decrease in the demand for labourers; clerical sales and related workers coupled with the slightly reduced demand for craftsmen and production process workers seems to indicate some shifts in the employment pattern. It may be relevant to note here that the analysis of occupational pattern of employees in the public sector in 1964 shows a decrease in the proportion of clerical and related workers and also unskilled workers during 1960-64.

5.6 Placements made: The following table gives an occupational break-up of the placements made by the National Employment Service, during April-June, 1966 and the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Occupational Break-up of Placements made		Percentage Variation
	April - June		1966 over
	1965	1966	1965.
	(in 000's)		
1. Professional, Technical and Related workers.	20.1	18.6	-7.9
2. Administrative, Executive and managerial workers	1.3	1.7	+29.1
3. Clerical, Sales and Related Workers.	33.7	25.6	-24.0
4. Agricultural, dairy & related workers	3.5	3.1	-10.3
5. Miners, Quarrymen & related workers.	1.5	1.6	+4.8
6. Workers in Transport & Communication occupations	3.6	3.6	- 0.1
7. Craftsmen and Production process workers	12.2	10.6	-12.8
8. Service workers (e.g. cooks, chowkidars, etc.)	12.9	14.3	+10.3
9. Labourers with work-experience	46.2	36.6	-20.6
Total:	125.0	115.7	-14.3

The decrease in the total number of placements made i.e. by 14.3% is broadly in the tune with the decrease in the percentage of vacancies notified i.e. 12.4%. In the numerically important occupational divisions:

- (i) The percentage decreases amongst professional, technical and related works and labourers, was more or less of the same order both in the vacancies notified and filled.
- (ii) Amongst clerical, sales and related workers and craftsmen production process workers, the percentage decreases of vacancies filled was higher than the vacancies notified-indicating a reduced off-take.
- (iii) Amongst service workers, there was an increase in the percentage of placements made while there was an actual decrease in demand.

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6.1 General: The employment outlook in the early period of the Fourth Plan would have to be assessed in the light of a number of factors - fiscal, economic and social. The more important of these are, briefly

- (i) fiscal - the need to avoid deficit financing, credit policy pursued from time to time.
- (ii) Economic - devaluation of the rupee and the supporting measures subsequently taken, the state of investment market, reduced Plan investments in 1966-67, the rising prices, lower profitability, the trend

of parts of exports, flow of foreign aid, continued draught in several parts of the country for the second year in succession, and

- (iii) social - restiveness among industrial and white collared workers mainly owing to the rising prices.

Govt. have already taken a number of steps with view to accelerating the pace of economic growth such as, greater emphasis on agriculture, supply of liberal foreign exchange particularly to agricultural users in the small scale sector, abolition of control over capital issues, de-licencing of some industries from the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act,. But the effect of these may be visible only over a long period.

6.2 Sectors covered by the FMI programme:

In the Public Sector, employment situation might not show a significant change either way - except for some gains in personnel needed for family planning, administrative staff needed for operations of scarcity relief works, and some large decreases in construction on account of financial and other difficulties in undertaking new projects. The existing restrictive practices in regard to further recruitment might result, in better deployment and utilisation of existing personnel.

In the private sector, although there are likely to be some losses in the older industries such as cotton textiles, jute and mining and agro-based industries, such as manufacture of food stuff, these might partly be made good by the possible gains in some sectors in manufacturing industries - which depend on foreign exchange.

On present indications, it would seem that employment outlook might become brighter only after some time.

APPENDIX-I

Statement
Statewise distribution of employment
during the quarter ended June, 1966.

Appendix I
(Figures in lakhs).

State/Union Territory.	Private		Public		Total		% change in total an year ago.
	Current quarter.	% change during the quarter.	Current quarter.	% change during the quarter.	Current quarter.	% change during the quarter.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
1. Andhra Pradesh	2.04	-12.1	6.56	-0.5	8.60	-3.2	-4.4
2. Assam	5.43	-5.8	2.34	+2.3	7.73	+4.7	+2.9
3. Bihar	4.08	-8.4	7.40	+0.5	11.48	-2.9	-2.4
4. Gujarat	3.80	-3.0	4.39	-2.2	8.19	-2.6	-2.1
5. Kerala	3.54	-0.3	2.54	-2.6	6.08	-1.3	+1.9
6. Madhya Pradesh	2.15	-3.7	7.13	-0.2	9.29	-0.1	-1.5
7. Madras	5.28	+0.3	7.82	+0.8	13.10	+0.6	+0.4
8. Maharashtra	9.85	-3.2	12.10	+2.4	21.95	-0.3	+0.6
9. Mysore	1.71	+2.9*	4.76	-0.2	6.47	+0.6	-1.1
10. Orissa	0.86	-4.6	3.01	+1.8	3.87	+0.3	-2.1
11. Punjab	1.57	-0.8	4.88	-0.8	6.45	-0.8	+0.3
12. Rajasthan	0.90	-3.7	4.09	-1.3	5.00	-1.8	+1.0
13. U.P.	3.66	-14.0	12.28	+0.2	15.94	-9.1	-3.1
14. West Bengal	12.56	-2.0	9.83	+0.5	22.39	-0.9	+1.0
UNION TERRITORIES							
1. Delhi	1.41	-4.2	3.53	+0.6	4.94	-0.8	+1.8
2. Himachal Pradesh	0.10	-3.6	0.70	-4.6	0.80	-4.5	+3.3
3. Manipur	+	-5.0	0.21	+0.1	0.21	-0.1	+1.3
4. Pondicherry	0.12	-5.5	0.12	+4.8	0.25	-0.6	+0.1
5. Tripura	0.01	+8.2	0.25	+3.0	0.26	+3.3	-1.1
TOTAL	59.10	-3.0	93.92	+0.3	153.02	-1.0	-0.5

* Less than 500

*This figure is notional on account of upward revision of figures in the previous quarter.
N.B. Due to rounding off, the figures, do not add up to the total.

APPENDIX-II

Employment in June, 1966 by Industry Divisions

(Figures in lakhs)

Industry Divisions	Description	Private sector		Public Sector		Total		Percentage change an year ago.
		Current quarter	% change	Current quarter	% change	Current quarter	% change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Div. 0	Plantations, forestry etc.	9.21	+5.3	2.20	-3.7	11.41	+3.4	+2.7
Div. 1	Mining & Quarrying	4.72	-5.0	1.61	+1.1	6.33	-3.5	-3.1
Div. 2 & 3	Manufacturing	34.07	-5.0	6.66	-0.2	40.73	-4.2	-3.8
Div. 4	Construction	2.05	-8.4	7.87	+1.6	9.92	-0.6	+1.1
Div. 5	Electricity, gas & sanitary services.	0.4	+0.3	3.06	+0.2	3.47	+0.2	+3.0
Div. 6	Trade & Commerce	2.35	-	1.58	+2.5	3.93	-1.6	-
Div. 7	Transport & Communications	1.02	-8.6	21.07	+0.4	22.09	-0.9	+0.9
Div. 8	Services	5.27	+0.2	49.87	+0.2	55.14	+0.2	+0.8
Total	All Divisions	59.10	-3.0	93.92	+0.3	153.02	-1.0	-0.5

APPENDIX - III

Employed & work-seekers June, 1965 - June, 1966.

(Figures in lakhs)

Serial Number	State/Union Territory.	Employment			No. on the Live Register		
		June '65	June '66	% change	June '65	June, '66	% change.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	State Andhra Pradesh	8.38	8.60	+ 2.6	1.39	1.56	+ 12.2
2.	Assam	7.77	7.70	- 0.1	0.44	0.49	+ 11.4
3.	Bihar	11.19	11.48	+ 2.6	1.68	1.78	+ 6.0
4.	Gujarat	7.94	8.19	+ 3.1	0.81	0.90	+ 11.1
5.	Kerala	6.07	6.08	+ 0.2	1.41	1.50	+ 6.4
6.	Madhya Pradesh	8.95	9.29	+ 3.8	1.59	1.61	+ 1.3
7.	Madras	12.72	13.10	+ 3.0	1.94	2.24	+ 15.5
8.	Maharashtra	20.87	21.95	+ 5.2	2.58	2.81	+ 8.9
9.	Mysore	6.45	6.47	+ 0.3	1.22	1.42	+ 16.4
10.	Orissa	3.69	3.87	+ 4.9	0.72	0.84	+ 16.7
11.	Punjab	6.16	6.45	+ 4.7	1.02	0.98	- 3.9
12.	Rajasthan	4.89	5.00	+ 2.2	0.65	0.70	+ 7.7
13.	Uttar Pradesh	15.36	15.81	+ 3.8	3.55	3.37	- 5.1
14.	West Bengal	22.49	22.39	- 0.4	4.79	4.56	- 4.8
15.	<u>Union Territories</u> Delhi	4.70	4.94	+ 5.1	0.77	0.77	-
16.	Himachal Pradesh	0.94	0.80	-14.9	0.10	0.12	+ 20.0
17.	Manipur	0.21	0.21	-	0.07	0.05	- 28.6
18.	Pondicherry	0.25	0.25	-	0.03	0.06	+100.00
19.	Tripura	0.22	0.26	+18.2	0.13	0.13	-
Total		149.25	153.02	+ 2.5	24.89	26.01	+ 4.5

Employment of women, June, 1966.

APPENDIX-IV

S.No.	State/Union Territory.	Private Sector Employment.	% change current quarter.	Public Sector Employment.	% change current quarter.	Total Employment	% change current quarter.	% change an year ago.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>States</u>								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.2	-22.6	52.4	-0.5	110.5	-13.5	-22.6
2.	Assam	244.6	+7.9	11.2	+0.7	255.8	+7.6	+6.4
3.	Bihar	35.0	-10.4	37.1	-1.8	72.0	-6.2	-6.5
4.	Gujarat	27.5	-14.5	44.7	-0.8	72.2	-6.5	-7.6
5.	Kerala	165.5	+1.1	43.1	-3.7	208.6	+0.04	+3.7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	24.0	-18.4	52.8	+0.8	76.8	-6.1	-7.4
7.	Madras	101.9	+1.4	79.6	+0.3	181.5	+0.9	+0.5
8.	Maharashtra	88.7	-7.4	101.9	+7.6	190.7	+0.1	-2.9
9.	Mizora	37.9	+3.0	43.0	+1.8	80.9	+2.4	-3.3
10.	Orissa	18.8	-9.7	15.1	+2.0	33.9	-4.9	-5.7
11.	Punjab	7.7	-2.9	39.6	+2.7	47.3	+1.7	+0.3
12.	Rajasthan	14.4	-3.7	21.1	-0.1	35.6	-1.6	+5.8
13.	Uttar Pradesh	19.7	-6.0	66.1	-0.6	85.8	-1.9	-0.5
14.	West Bengal	141.9	-0.9	40.1	-0.8	182.0	-0.9	+2.4
<u>Union Territories</u>								
1.	Delhi	16.4	-2.1	31.3	+1.3	47.7	+0.1	+2.7
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.6	-5.4	3.5	-2.6	4.1	-3.1	+21.2
3.	Manipur	-	-	1.5	-1.3	1.5	-1.3	-8.8
4.	Pondicherry	1.6	-5.1	1.6	+7.8	3.3	+0.9	+0.9
5.	Tripura	0.1	+14.3	2.5	+8.0	2.6	+8.3	+0.4
TOTAL		1,004.5	-2.1	688.3	+1.0	1692.8	-0.9	-1.6

N.B. 1. The figures of all the States and Union Territories do not necessarily add up to the total due to rounding off.

Growth in the number of Establishments

March, 1966 - June, 1966

Industry Division	Number of establishments					
	March, 1966			June, 1966		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture, Livestock etc.	2158 +	1601	3759	2198 +	1667	3,865
2. Mining & Quarrying	150	1217	1367	151	1226	1,377
3. Manufacturing	971	17016	17987	995	16958	17,953
4. Construction	3912	1336	5248	4026	1309	5,335
5. Elect. gas & water	1261	181	1442	1315	187	1,502
6. Trade & Commerce	2461	2978	5439	2503	2991	5,494
7. Transport, Storage and Communications.	2359	946	3305	2372	938	3,310
8. Services	38299	8953	47252	38341	9133	47,974
Total	51571	34228	85799	52401	34409	86810

+ It is likely that the figures in this column include a number of establishments engaged in scarcity relief works particularly in summer months.

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"SLS"

Seasonal Industries

Industry Code No.	Brief Description
1	2
00	Field Produce.
01	Tea, Coffee, Rubber & other Plantations.
020	Conservation of Forests.
021	Felling & Cutting of trees & transportation of logs.
023	Fuel - Production of including charcoal by exploitation of forest.
025	Gums, resins, lac etc.
107	Stone quarrying.
108	Chemical earth, mining.
109	Others, mining.
200	Production of rice, atta, flour etc.
201	Production of sugar in mills.
202	Indigenous Sugar.
214	Aerated & Mineral Water.
215	Ice.
216	Ice Cream.
217	Processing of Tea.
218	Processing of Coffee.
219	Other Beverages.
22	Bidi, Cigars & Charoots, Cigarette & Cigarette tobacco tobacco, snuff, Jerda & Chewing tobacco, Tobacco products, others.
230	Cotton ginning & baling.
240	Jute pressing & baling.
250	Wool baling & pressing.
251	Wool cleaning & processing.
271	Hosiery
273	Textile garments.
278	Umbrellas.
280	Sawing & Planing of Wood.
338	Salt.
340	Bricks & tiles.
350 0	
to 0	Earthen-Ware pottery.
356 0	
40	Construction.
72	Warehouses, Cold Storage, others.



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